

80316

SOV/81-59-7-24149

High-Alumina Articles on the Base of Commercial Alumina

construction of special high-temperature furnaces for these purposes. The high resistance of dense (with a porosity below 12%) high-alumina refractories with a content of 65% Al_2O_3 was established by comparative tests of various types of refractories in the wall of glass-melting bath furnaces and by the investigation of worked-out refractories. In the inner lining of caissons dense products containing 76 - 80% Al_2O_3 were distinguished by good resistance in operation tests. In the upper checker rows of gas regenerators a dense high-alumina brick with a content of about 76% Al_2O_3 was distinguished by good resistance.

S. Tumanov

Card 3/3

SOW/81-59-8-28222

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, p 378 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Frenkel', A.S., Slonimskaya, Ye.Z.

TITLE: The Determination of the Resistance of Chromium-Magnesite Refractories
Against the Action of Ferric Oxides

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gospromcova, 1958, Nr 2 (49),
pp 356 - 370

ABSTRACT: A new method is described which has been developed in VNIIO for the
determination of the resistance of chromium-magnesite refractories (CMR)
against the action of Fe oxides by means of the all-sided action of the
scale melt on the sample. In the process of developing the new method
the optimum test conditions have been elaborated, the composition of the
scale and the weight ratio between it and the samples have been selected,
and the effect of the furnace medium and the density of the crucibles
used has been studied. The method can be used: for the evaluation of the
resistance of chromite ores against Fe oxides; for studying the process
of Fe oxide absorption by various types of CMR; in the development of a
comprehensive method for the laboratory evaluation of the operation pro-
perties of CMR. V. Zlochevskiy

Card 1/1

sov/81-59-9-32089

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 9, p 358 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Frenkel', A.S., Slonimskaya, Ye.Z.

TITLE: The Effect of the Type of Chromite Ore and the Principal Technological Factors on the Resistance of Chromium-Magnesite Refractories Against the Action of Iron Oxides

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta ogneuporov, 1958, Nr 2 (49),
pp 371 - 391

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the resistance of chromium-magnesite refractories against the action of Fe oxides on the principal technological factors has been studied: on the type of the chromite ore (Saranovo, Kimpersay, South Ukrainian, Albanian), the chromite content in the charge (0-70%), the grain composition of the chromite component, the density and the burning temperature of the products. The principal methods for increasing the resistance of chromium-magnesite refractories are: the reduction of the chromite content in the products, the coarsening of its grain composition, the application of chromite from Kimpersay ores which is more

Card 1/2

SOV/81-59-9-32089

The Effect of the Type of Chromite Ore and the Principal Technological Factors on
the Resistance of Chromium-Magnesite Refractories Against the Action of Iron Oxides

resistant to the action of Fe oxides at the coarsened grain composition, the increase
in the density of the products at the expense of reducing the porosity of the raw
brick and applying high-temperature burning.

V. Zlochevskiy

Card 2/2

S/131/60/000/010/001/002
B021/B058

AUTHORS: Frenkel', A. S., Shakhtin, D. M., and Kovalev, V. D.

TITLE: The Use of Tagged Atoms ^M for Investigating the Diffusion of
Iron Oxide in Refractory Chromium Magnesite Products

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, No. 10, pp. 460 - 467

TEXT: The present paper gives the results obtained from a study of the process mentioned in the title. The method of removing layers by grinding and the absorption method were used for measuring the diffusion. The indicator was applied in the form of a fine-disperse suspension. A radioactive iron oxide preparation was used as diffusing material. The samples were fired in an electric kryptol furnace of the type ВНИИО-120 (VNIIO-120). Thin layers were ground off the samples after firing, and the remaining activity of the samples was measured. The radiation intensity was measured by radiometric systems of the type Σ (B) and Σ -2 (B-2). Counters of the type АМСТ-17 (MST-17) and Т-25 БФЛ (T-25 BFL) were used for the β -radiation. The tangent of the angle of inclination of the straight line was graphically determined according to the method by P. L. Gruzin

Card 1/2

The Use of Tagged Atoms for Investigating the Diffusion of Iron Oxide in Refractory Chromium Magnesite Products S/131/60/000/010/001/002 B021/B058

(Fig. 1). Positive results were also obtained with the absorption method. The characteristics of the refractory products investigated are listed in Table 1. The values of the diffusion coefficients for samples from purified chromite may be seen from Table 2 and their temperature dependence from Fig. 2. The temperature dependence of the diffusion coefficients for chromium magnesite samples is mentioned in Fig. 3, and reference is made to the paper by V. V. Goncharov. The calculated phase composition of the refractory magnesite products investigated is given in Table 3. The temperature dependence of the diffusion coefficients of refractory magnesite products is shown in Fig. 4 and that of the refractory products investigated in Fig. 5. The authors state in conclusion that the measurements of the diffusion coefficient were checked and defined by the method of grinding-off and that of the absorption method. Both methods produced conforming results. There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 11 references: 9 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

Card 2/2

15.2200
5.4100

80289

S/170/60/003/04/18/027
B007/B102

AUTHORS: Frenkel', A. S., Shakhtin, D. M., Kovalev, V. D.

TITLE: Measurement of the Diffusion Rate in Refractory Materials by Means of the Absorption Method

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 108-110

TEXT: In earlier papers (Refs. 1, 2, 3) the method of taking-off layers (Ref. 4) was used for the determination of the diffusion coefficient by means of radioactive isotopes. In the paper of Ref. 5 the absorption method was employed in the investigation of the autodiffusion of copper. This method was improved for the case of an application of isotopes with beta- and gamma-emission as indicators (Ref. 6). The determination of the diffusion coefficient according to the improved method consists in measuring the activity of beta- and gamma-radiation before and after annealing. The respective solution of the general diffusion equation is used for the determination of the diffusion coefficient: formula (1). In the present paper this method was used by the authors for studying the diffusion of ferrous oxides in refractory chromium-magnesite materials and in the main components of the blast-furnace burden. The experiments are briefly

Card 1/3

80289
S/170/60/003/04/18/027
B007/B102

Measurement of the Diffusion Rate in Refractory Materials by Means of the Absorption Method

described. When the measured absorption coefficients were used in calculating the diffusion rate, considerably lower values compared to those of the taking-off layers method were obtained. Analogous results were obtained in the papers mentioned in Refs. 8 and 9. The analysis of the results showed that the absorption coefficient μ of beta-radiation when measured according to the absorption method is not equal to the μ -value determined according to the direct method. An assumption is made concerning the reasons of such a divergence. In order to remove factors which cause this divergence and which cannot be estimated, the absorption coefficient μ of beta-radiation was determined by an indirect way, as in the paper mentioned in Ref. 12. The dependence of the mass absorption coefficient $M\varrho$ (cm^2/g) on the ratio of the integral intensities of beta- and gamma-radiation was determined by experiment for various refractory materials (Fig. 1). The experiments showed that it is possible to employ the convenient absorption method in the study of absorption processes in refractory materials. The temperature dependence of the diffusion coefficients of some refractory materials is given in Fig. 2 as an example of the application of the absorption method in determining the diffusion parameters. There are 2 figures and 12 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Measurement of the Diffusion Rate in Refractory
Materials by Means of the Absorption Method

80289

S/170/60/003/04/18/027
B007/B102

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov, g. Khar'kov
(Scientific Research Institute of Refractories, City of Khar'kov)

Card 3/3

15.2210

68619

5(1)

AUTHORS: Frenkel', A.S., Shmukler, K.M., S/020/60/130/05/039/061
Sukharevskiy, B.Ya., Gul'ko, N.V. B011/3005

TITLE: On the Mechanism of Formation and Decomposition of Solid
Solutions of Spinel^s in Periclase

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 5, pp 1095-1098
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is an investigation of the mechanism mentioned in the title which has not yet been clarified sufficiently. The authors studied the interaction of periclase with spinels the cations of which are Mg^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Al^{3+} , Cr^{3+} , and Fe^{3+} . X-ray-, chemical-, and petrographical investigations were carried out. The samples were quenched to fix the high-temperature state. The authors ascertained that there is a certain limiting concentration (Fig 1) for solid spinel solutions in periclase for every temperature. The roentgenograms of the solid solutions show the same system of lines as the roentgenograms of magnesium oxide. The lattice parameter of the solid solutions decreases with increasing concentration of the solutions (Fig 2). The solid spinel solutions in periclase

Card 1/3

68619

On the Mechanism of Formation and Decomposition S/020/60/130/05/039/061
of Solid Solutions of Spinels in Periclase B011/B005

are formed as a consequence of the substitution of magnesium ions by bivalent and trivalent spinel cations. This is confirmed by the authors by comparing the calculated (formula (1)) and experimentally found values of the lattice parameters of these solutions. Table 1 shows that these values lie very close to each other. The placing of the smaller trivalent ions instead of the magnesium ions in the hollow spaces of the octahedron causes a compression of the lattice and, thus, an increase in free lattice energy. The authors also derive rules of solubility in periclase for spinels of complex composition, or spinel mixtures. Solid spinel solutions in periclase are only stable at high temperatures. The solid solution decomposes on cooling. The concentration of the remaining solid solution corresponds to the saturated solution at this lower temperature (Fig 3). Decomposition of the solid solution begins on quenching in water, and is much intensified by quenching in oil. On the basis of the roentgenograms, the authors assume a subsequent decomposition mechanism of solid spinel solutions in periclase: at high R^{3+} concentrations, the supersaturation and the increase in free energy cause such a shift of ions within the elementary

Card 2/3

68619

On the Mechanism of Formation and Decomposition
of Solid Solutions of Spinel in Periclase S/020/60/130/05/039/061
B011/B005

cell by fractions of the period that some part of the ions adopt tetrahedral positions. It may be assumed that in very small regions such fluctuations are probable. Consequently, the formation of nuclei of the spinel phase is ensured by the number of occupied tetrahedral positions in these regions. This assumption was confirmed electron-microscopically as well as by the roentgenogram of the isolated miniature inclusions having a spinel structure. S.T. Balyuk took part in the work. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov
(Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)
PRESENTED: July 25, 1959, by N.V. Belov, Academician
SUBMITTED: July 21, 1959

Card 3/3

VISHNEVSKIY, I.I.; FRENKEL', A.S.; SKRIPAK, V.N.

Heat conductivity of chrome spinelide. Fiz. tver tela 5 no.9:
2691-2697 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov, Khar'kov.

FRENKEL', A.S.; VISHNEVSKIY, I.I.; SKRIPAK, V.N.

Temperature distribution in the crown masonry of an open-hearth
furnace. Inzh. - fiz. zhur. 7 no.12:32-38 D '64

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut ogneuporov, Khar'kov.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9

FREIRELLI, A.S., ANTONOV, G.I.

Stand for the study of heat exchange properties of refractory
materials. Ogneupory 30 no.12:13-16 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9"

ACC NR: AP6029974

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0166/0166

INVENTORS: Frenkol', A. S.; Antonov, G. I.; Berman, Sh. M.; Shapovalov, V. S.; Minkovich, B. D.; Revzina, F. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for producing basic refractory products. Class 80, No. 184,693
[Announced by Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 166

TOPIC TAGS: refractory product, refractory compound, powder metal, powder metallurgy, magnesite, magnesium compound

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for producing basic refractory products from pressed powder containing magnesite by forming this powder. To produce a consistently uniform volume of the products, melted materials such as magnesite, spinels, and forsterite are introduced into the pressing powder. Their amount is 30--70% of the pressed powder by weight. The products may be fired in an oxidizing medium at a temperature of 1750--1800°.

SUB CODE: 1E/11 SUBM DATE: 22Jun64

UDC: 666.763.002.2

Card 1/1

FRENKEL', A.V.

AID P - 4875

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 107-a - 9/14

Author : Frenkel', A. V.

Title : Savings of high-speed tool steel in butt-welding of tools.

Periodical : Svar. proizv., 4, 22, Ap 1956

Abstract : The technique of more economical welding of tools made of high-speed tool steel developed at the Moscow Automobile Plant im. Stalin is briefly described here by the author. Two drawings.

Institution : Moscow Automobile Plant im. Stalin

Submitted : No date

DEMENT'YEV, V.A., inzh.; FRENKEL', A.Ya., inzh.; RUSHCHINSKIY, V.M., kand.tekhn.
nauk

Study of the dynamics of a block consisting of a 67-2SP boiler and
K-50-90 turbogenerator. Teploenergetika 9 no.8:23-31 Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kompleksnoy
avtomatizatsii.
(Boilers) (Turbogenerators)

DEMENT'YEV, V.A., inzh.; FREUKEL', A. Ya., inzh.; OVSYANNIKOV, Yu.B.,
inzh.

Study of the control system of a once-through type boiler-
turbine unit with subcritical steam parameters. Teploenergetika
11 no.5:6-11 My'64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii.

SOV/81-59-16-58490

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, p 409 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Frenkel', B.A., Tsimbler, Yu.A.

TITLE: Experience of Operating Thermostatic Condensate Eliminating Devices

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhn. Neftepererabotka, 1958, Nr 9, pp 24-25

ABSTRACT: Thermostatic condensate eliminating devices have been tested for the elimination of condensate from heating devices of reservoirs in petroleum bases. The principal parts of them are a case with a saddle and a cover with the thermostat. It has been established that the condensate eliminating devices save steam, accelerate the heating (from 43 to 24 hours in the heating of autol 18) and increase the possible maximum temperature of heating at the same steam parameters (to 81°C instead of 68°C).

G. Margolina.

Card 1/1

14(5)

SOV/92-58-12-18/24

AUTHORS: Merkulov, N.S., Frenkel', B.A., Tsimbler, Yu.A., Members of the Moscow Transportation Administration Rosglavneftesnabsbyt

TITLE: Automatic Heating of Viscous Petroleum Products Kept in Storage Tanks
(Avtomatizatsiya podogreva vyazkikh nefteproduktov v rezervuarakh)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 12, pp 22-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Referring to K.A. Taran's article, published in Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 5 under the title "Automatic Devices Regulate the Temperature in Storage Tanks", the author states that though the system developed by K. A. Taran for the remote measurement and regulation of the stored petroleum product temperature works satisfactorily, it does not show, however, the true average temperature of the whole mass of liquid kept in the storage tank. In addition the system has some further defects which prohibit its use in storage tanks installed at a distance exceeding 40-50 m from the controlling office. Furthermore, the automatic operation of this system requires purified compressed air, the pressure of which exceeds 2 kg/cm. In bulk plants such compressed air is not readily available. For this reason the PKB MTU developed another system regulating and controlling temperature of the viscous petroleum products kept in storage

Card 1/2

Automatic Heating of Viscous (Cont.)

sov/92-58-12-18/24

tanks automatically. This system, which is shown in (Fig. 1), consists of a PRT temperature regulator, an electrical manometric thermometer of the EKT-1 type, and a thermostatic condensate outlet arrangement. The author explains how the PRT temperature regulator, which consists of a number of parts such as a regulating valve, sensitive thermal system, separating arrangement, works. He also shows its design in (Fig. 2). Temperature control and remote signalization to indicate the disruption of operating conditions is effected by an electrical thermometer installed at the storage tank and built of resistant material. Any deflection of the temperature or drop in the liquid level below the line of the thermal cylinder is communicated to the controlling office either by sound or light signals. The thermostatic condensate arrangement of the 45kh6br type serves to drain the condensate, the temperature of which dropped below 80-85°C. All the above-mentioned apparatus have been tested in the winter, and it has been found that they operate satisfactorily. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskoye tovaro-transportnoye upravleniye Rosglaiveftesnabsbyt
(The Moscow Transportation Administration Rosglaiveftesnabsbyt)

Card 2/2

14(5)

SOV/93-58-12- 13/16

AUTHOR: Merkulov, N.S., Frankel', B.A., and Tsimbler, Yu. A.TITLE: Automatic Regulation and Control of Viscous Oil Heating in Storage Tanks
(Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye i kontrol' podogreva vyazkikh
nefteproduktov v rezervuarakh)PERIODICAL: Neftyanye khozyaystvo, 1958³⁶, Nr 12, pp 62-67 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The O4-TG pneumatic regulators in conjunction with control valves assure stable temperature control. But these regulators require a continuous supply of pure, dry, and compressed air at a minimum pressure of 2 kg/sq cm. This is difficult to produce at tank farms, and furthermore, since the capillary tubes are limited in length to 60 m, they can serve only those tanks which are within a 40-50 m radius from the control post. Therefore, the MTTU Planning and Design Bureau of the Rosglavnftesnabsbyt developed a new control system (Fig 1), consisting of a PRT direct action regulator (Fig 2), an EKT-1-VZG manometric thermometer with electric contact (Fig 3), and 45kh6br thermostatic condensate eductors (Fig 4). This control system was tested at air temperatures to -23° and 1-1.5 atm of steam pressure at the Pervomayskiy tank farm in 1957-58. The apparatus satisfied the requirements for open air operation and assured regulation of high accuracy. Table 1 gives data on the efficiency of the condensate eductors at various atmospheres of steam pressure. There are 4 figures and 1 Table.

Card 1/1

FRENKEL', Boris Aronovich; GOR'KOVA, A.A., vedushchiy red.; GANINA,
L.V., tekhn.red.

[Automation of industrial processes in Moscow tank farms]
Avtomatizatsiya proizvodstvennykh protsessov na moskovskikh
neftebazakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-
toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 71 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Tanks) (Automatic control)

FRENKEL', B.A.

Taking average samples from petroleum products tanks.
Neft. khoz. 38 no.10:59-63 0 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Petroleum products--Analysis) (Tanks)

ALEKSANDROV, A.M., inzh.; BAZHENOV, V.S., inzh.; BOBROVNIKOV, B.N.,
inzh.; VAGANOV, M.P., inzh.; GUREVICH, B.M., inzh.;
DZHIBELLI, V.S., inzh.; DROBAKH, V.T., inzh.; ISAKOVICH,
R.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAPUSTIN, A.G., inzh.; KONENKOV,
K.S., inzh.; MININ, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PEVZNER, V.B.,
inzh.; PESKIN, G.L., inzh.; PORTER, L.G., inzh.; RYADILOV,
A.N., inzh.; SLUTSKIY, L.B., insh.; FEDOSOV, I.V., inzh.;
~~EBENKELL~~ B.A., inzh.; TSIMBLER, Yu.A., inzh.; SHUL'GIN,
V.Kh., inzh.; ESKIN, M.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOROB'YEV,
D.T., inzh. [deceased]; SINEL'NIKOV, A.V., kand. tekhn.
nauk; SHENDLER, Yu.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NESMELOV,
S.V., inzh., zam. glav. red.; NOVIKOVA, M.M., ved. red.;
RASTOVA, G.V., ved. red.; SOLGANIK, G.Ya., ved. red.;
VORONOVA. V.V., tekhn. red.

[Automation and apparatus for controlling and regulating produc-
tion processes in the petroleum and petroleum chemical industries]
Avtomatizatsiya, pribory kontrolya i regulirovaniya proizvodstven-
nykh protsessov v neftianoi i neftekhimicheskoi promyshlennosti.
Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat. Book 3. [Control and automation of the
processes of well drilling, recovery, transportation, and storage
of oil and gas] Kontrol' i avtomatizatsiya protsessov bureniya
skvazhin, dobychi, transporta i khraneniia nefti i gaza. 1963.
551 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Automation)
(Petroleum production--Equipment and supplies)

FRENKEL', Boris Aronovich; BYKOVA, L.B., ved. red.; YAKOVLEVA,
Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Automation in the storage, discharge, and packaging of
petroleum products] Avtomatizatsiya khraneniia i otpuska
nefteproduktov. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1964. 142 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

FRENKEL', B.A.; USTIMOV, L.S.

Automating the priming of a motor transport fuel mixture in
service stations. Transp. i khran.nefti i nefteprod. no. 3:
14-17 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro "Transneft'avtomatika".

FREINKEL', B.A.

Fuel pump improvement abroad. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod.
no.9:34-31 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke
nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

1. KIPRYANOV, G.I.; FRENKEL', B.B.
2. USSR (600)
4. Alkyl Halides
7. Synthesis of some derivatives of ss-phenylisopropylamine, Part 1, Reaction of symmetrical dialkyl halides with ss-phenylisopropylamine, G.I. Kipryanov, B.B. Frenkel', Ukr.khim.zhur. 16 no. 6, 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. APRIL 1953. Unclassified.

[B-5]

USSR

Single-tube differential manometer ODM-2. B. Frenzel.
Moscil. Naukova i Tekhn. Naukova Akad. 1953, No. 3,
23-5; Pefekt. Zhur., Khim., 1954, No. 20107.—Structural
details and assembly of the app. are described, and its
main characteristics given. M. Hough

FRENKEL', Bentsion Borisovich; FAYBISOVICH, L. I., redaktor; PROZOROVSKAYA,
V. L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[KS-2 two-chain scraper conveyor for use in the Moscow Coal Basin]
Drukhtsepnoi skrebkovyj konvejer KS-2 dlja Podmoskovnogo ugol'nogo
basseina. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1955. 18 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:1)
(Conveying machinery)

ALEKSANDROV, B.F., inzh.; BALYKOV, V.M., inzh.; BARANOVSKIY, F.I., inzh.; BOGUTSKIY, N.V., inzh.; BUN'KO, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; VAVILOV, V.V., inzh.; VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; GRIGOR'YEV, L.Ya., inzh.; GRIDIN, A.D., inzh.; ZARMAN, L.N., inzh.; KOVALEV, P.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KUZNETSOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KUSNITSYN, G.I., inzh.; LATYSHEV, A.F., inzh.; LEYBOV, R.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; LEYTES, Z.M., inzh.; LISITSYN, A.A., inzh.; LOKHANIN, K.A., inzh.; LYUBIMOV, B.N., inzh.; MASHKEVICH, K.S., inzh.; MALKHAS'YAN, R.V.; MILOSERDIN, M.M., inzh.; MITNIK, V.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHEYEV, Yu.A., inzh.; PARAMONOV, V.I., inzh.; ROMANOVSKIY, Yu.G., inzh.; RUBINOVICH, Ye.Ye., inzh.; SAMOYLYUK, N.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMEKHOV, V.K., inzh.; SMOLDYREV, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; SNAGIN, V.T., inzh.; SNAGOVSKIY, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEYGIN, L.M., inzh.; FRENKEL', B.B., inzh.; FURMAN, A.A., inzh.; KHORIN, V.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; CHETVEROV, B.M., inzh.; CHUGUNIKHIN, S.I., inzh.; SHELKOVNIKOV, V.N., inzh.; SHIRYAYEV, B.M., inzh.; SHISHKIN, N.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHPIL'BERG, I.L., inzh.; SHORIN, V.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTOKMAN, I.G., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHURIS, N.A., inzh.; TERPIGOREV, A.M., glavnnyy red.; TOPCHIYEV, A.V., otv.red.toma; LIVSHITS, I.I., zamestitel' otv.red.; ABRAMOV, V.I., red.; LADYGIN, A.M., red.; MOROZOV, R.N., red.; OZERNOY, M.I., red.; SPIVAKOVSKIY, A.O., red.; FAYBISOVICH, I.L., red.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, A.S., inzh., red.;

(Continued on next card)

ALEKSANDROV, B.F.----(continued) Card 2.

BELYAYEV, V.S., inzh., red.; BUKHANOV, L.I., inzh., red.; VLASOV,
V.M., inzh., red.; GLADILIN, L.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.;
GREBTSOV, N.V., inzh., red.; GRECHISHKIN, F.G., inzh., red.; GOM-
CHAREVICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; GUDALOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.
nauk, red.; IGNATOV, N.N., inzh., red.; LOMAKIN, S.M., dotsent, kand.
tekhn.nauk, red.; MARTYNOV, M.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
POVOLOTSKIY, I.A., inzh., red.; SVETLICHNYY, P.L., inzh., red.; SAL'-
TSEVICH, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SPERANTOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.
nauk, red.; SHETLER, G.A., inzh., red.; ABARBARCHUK, F.I., red.izd-va;
PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Mining; an encyclopedic handbook] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii
spravochnik. Glav.red. A.M.Terpigorev. Chleny glav.redaktsii A.I.
Baranov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu.
Vol.7. [Mining machinery] Gornye mashiny. Redkol.toma A.V.Topchiev i
dr. 1959. 638 p. (Mining machinery) (MIRA 13:1)

POLYAKOV, N.N.; FRENKEL', B.B., inzh.; SAMOYLYUK, N.D., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KROT, V.P.; SMIRNOV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk

Results of the experimental testing of the SP-63 scraper
conveyor. Ugol' 40 no.4:53-56 Ap '65. (MIPA 18:5)

1. FIM AN UkrSSR (for Polyakov, Smirnov). 2. Gosudarstvennyy
proyektno-konstruktorskiy i eksperimental'nyy institut ugol'nogo
mashinostroyeniya (for Samoylyuk, Frenkel'). 3. Dnepropetrovskiy
ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni Artyoma
(for Krot).

GANDIN, Boris Davydovich; FISHMAN, Lev Moiseyevich; MEDVEDEV, I.S.,
inzh., retsenzent; FRENKEL', B.I., inzh., retsenzent;
CHERNOMORDIKOV, G.V., nauchn. red.; NIKITINA, M.I., red.;
CHISTYAKOVA, R.K., tekhn. red.; ERASTOVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Equipment and devices for repairing electrical machines] Os-
nastka i pribory dlia remonta elektricheskikh mashin. Lenin-
grad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 223 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Electric machinery--Maintenance and repair)

FRENKEL, B.I.; KISELEVA, V.P.; MEILEKES, B.Ye.

Ambulatory method of reinforced syphilis therapy. Vest.vener. no.2:
32-35 Mr-Ap '50. (CLML 19:3)

1. Of the Ukrainian Scientific-Research Skin-Venerological Institute
(Director -- Prof. A.M.Krichevskiy).

FRENKEL', B.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Achievements in venereal disease control in the Ukrainian SSSR.
Vest.derm. i ven 32 ne.5:28-31 8-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo
instituta (dir. - dotsent B.A. Zadorozhnyy).
(VENEREAL DISEASES, prev. & control.
in Russia (Rus))

ORDOVSKAYA, Z.A.; FRENKEL', B.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik (Khar'kov)

Repeated serological examination of pregnant women is not
expedient. Vest.derm.i ven. no.1:59-60 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya "krSSR, Kiyev (for Ordovskaya).
2. UNIKVI (for Frenkel')
(SYPHILIS--DIAGNOSIS--WASSERMANN REACTION)
(PREGNANCY)

FRENKEL', B.I.

Vacuum fastening of parts. Mashinostroyitel' no.9:
28-29 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

PREMKEL, B.N.
FRINKEL', H.I.

Primary cancer of the liver combined with acute reticuloendotheliosis. Vrach.delo supplement '57:25-26 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Terapeuticheskoye otdeleniye Vinnitskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy.
(LIVER--CANCER) (RETICULOENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM--DISEASES)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9

FRENKEL', B.N.

On the agenda, the electric making of glass. Stek. i ker.
21 no.7:47 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9"

L 04694-67

EWP(e)/BWT(m), JXT(CZ)/WH

ACC NR: AP6019735

SOURCE CODE: UR/0063/66/011/003/0332/0334

83

66

B.

AUTHOR: Matveyev, M. A. (Professor); Frankel', B. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: All-union conference on boron-free, alkali-free and low-alkali content
vitreous systems as raw materials for the production of industrial glass.

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo. Zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 332-334

TOPIC TAGS: glass product, glass, chemical conference, scientific conference,
research personnel, silicate, zirconium, glass property, optic glass, optic fiber,
silicate glass, chemical resistant material

ABSTRACT: A conference on vitreous systems was held in Minsk from 23 to 25 November 1965 and was sponsored by the State Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research in the USSR; the All-Union Chemical Society (Central and Belorussian offices); State Committee of the Council of Ministers, BSSR, for Coordination of Scientific Research; and the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, USSR. The conference was attended by 172 delegates from 79 organizations; 60 papers were read at the meetings. The following is a partial listing of the contributors and topics of their papers.

Card 1/3

UDC: 006.34535.82

L 04694-67

ACC NR. AP6019735

A report on the work of Professor [I. I. Kitaygorodskiy] (deceased) and G. A. Ellern described vitrification of 3-component silicate-zirconium systems, and the solubility of zirconium as a function of alkaline-earth content. Zirconium was considered the most promising component in vitreous materials.

Professor M. S. Aslanova, Z. M. Syritskaya, and S. Ya. Feyknere determined two phases: a high-melting silica phase, and a low-melting high-titania phase, in the $TiO_2-SiO_2-P_2O_5$ system. They prepared high-titania glass resistant to mineral acids, and compositions which can be used in fiber optics.

Z. M. Syritskaya and coworkers obtained HF-resistant glass with 0.5—2.0 mohm electrical resistance from the $La_2O_3-TiO_2-P_2O_5$ system; UV-transparent, thermoluminescent glass from the $MgO-Al_2O_3-P_2O_5$ system; and cesium glass for welding with low-melting metals from the $R_2O-PbO(Eu_2O_3)-P_2O_5$ system.

A. K. Yakhkind and N. V. Ovcharenko determined a wide vitrification range in the $TeO-V_2O_5-BaO$ system and prepared IR-translucent glass and semiconducting glass.¹⁵

Research by Professor I. I. Kitaygorodskiy, L. A. Zhumina, M. I. Kuzmenkova, and Z. I. Govorushko established that Cr_2O_3 is the best crystallization promoter in the isomorphic series of the $CaO-MgO-SiO_2 + (R_2O_3, R_2O)$ system.

Card 2/3

12

L 04694-67

ACC NR: AP6019735

N. N. Bobkova and Ye. F. Smirnova discussed the effect of the degree of crystallization on the electrical properties of $\text{SiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-PbO-CaO-TiO}_2$ glass.

5

G. M. Matveyev and S. I. Udovenko showed originality in their study of devitrification in the $\text{CaO-Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SiO}_2$ system by means of thermodynamic analysis.

Several papers which were written by Professor I. I. Kitaygorodskiy and others elucidated the role of additives used for the preparation of glass with predetermined properties.

The final resolutions of this conference called for continuation of research on vitreous systems which contain no boron or alkali or with a low boron or low alkali content; for improvement of research methods and apparatus; and for improved coordination of research work through two new sections of the State Committee for Science and Technology: 1) section for research on vitreous systems and synthesis of industrial glass, and 2) section for the intensification of industrial-glass melting. Special attention was called to the need for preparation of high-quality, poorly crystallizing boron-free and alkali-free silicate glasses containing such bivalent cations as Sr-Ca; Sr-Mg; Sr-Zn; Sr-Ca-Mg. The next conference on vitreous materials will be held in 1968. [ATD PRESS: 5015-F]

SUB CODE: 11, 07 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/3 fv

C. A.
FRENKEL, B.Ye.

Oxidation of dibromocholesteryl acetate to *trans*-dehydroandrosterone and its transformation to methyltestosterone. G. I. Kipriyanov and B. H. Frankel. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)*, 9, 1682-6 (1939).—The physiol. activity of some of the derivs. of *trans*-dehydroandrosterone (**I**) prompted the authors to attempt to make it more available. By improving on Butenandt's method (*C. A.* 30, 763¹, 764¹) higher yields than heretofore reported were obtained. Dibromocholesteryl acetate (**II**), m. 107-9°, was prep'd. according to Reinitzer (*Mosaih*, 9, 428 (1928)). Oxidation of **II** to **I**, its sepn. from the acids formed and de bromination were carried out according to Butenandt. The de brominated neutral products (5.0 g.) were refluxed with 30 cc. of alc. semicarbazide acetate. The mixt. was allowed to stand 12-16 hrs. at room temp. The semicarbaones of **I**, as well as cholesteryl acetate (untouched by oxidation), crystd. out. The ppt. was filtered, washed with a little alc. followed by much ether. The unreacted semicarbazide was washed out with H_2O . The evapd. ether ext. yielded 3-4 g. cholesteryl acetate, m. 110-12°. The dried semicarbaone of **I** m. 208-70°. Oxidation gives the highest yield (4% of theory) at 50° for 4 hrs. using 26 g. of **II**, 11.2 cc. *i*-Bu₃N, 1 g. NH_4VO_3 . The hydrolysis of the semicarbaone was carried out according to Butenandt. An av. yield of hydrolysis was 54%. The m. p. of the recrystd. products varied as follows: 131-9¹, 139.5-145¹, 137-143¹, 135-137°. The conversion of **I** to 17-methyl-3,17-androstenoid (**III**) was carried through with a 10-fold excess of $MeMgI$. After decompn. the Grignard reagent, **III** was extd. with large quantities of ether, from which it was recrystd. The av. yield of **III** was 74% (Rusick, 57%). Oxidation of **III** to methyltestosterone was done according to Oppenauer (*C. A.* 30, 1681-5, m. 155.5-5.6°). D. Acetyl

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1967-1970

Synthesis of some derivatives of β -phenylisopropylamine. I. Reaction of symmetrical dihaloalkanes with β -phenylisopropylamine. G. I. Kipriyanov and G. V. Khrapal. *Ukrain. Khim. Zhur.*, 16, No. 6, 620-6 (1950) (in Russian).—Heating 5 g. $(CH_2)_2Br_2$ with 35 g. $PhCH_2CHMeNH_2$ (I) 5 hrs. at 130° gave 7.4 g. $(CH_2NHCHMeCH_2Ph)_2$, m. 195-200°; *di-HCl salt*, m. 272-4°. Heating 37.5 g. I with 17 g. $(CMe_2Br)_2$ 6 hrs. on a steam bath gave 5.6 g. $PhCH_2CHMeNH_2CMe_2CH_2$, b.p. 135-43°; *HCl salt*, m. 173-4°; the free amine with Br yields a product m. 120-1°. Heating 67.5 g. I with 12 g. 1,2-dibromo cyclohexane 7 hrs. at 100° and 4 hrs. at 120° gave 7.2 g. *N-(1-(2-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2-phenylisopropyl)amine*, b.p. 130-5°; *HCl salt*, m. 195-0°. $(CH_2)_2Br_2$ (10.1 g.) and 67.5 g. I kept 24 hrs. at room temp. gave 10 g. *1,3-bis(2-phenylisopropyl)bromopropane*, b.p. 200-5°; *di-HCl salt*, m. 233-4°. Similarly $(CH_2)_2Br_2$ gave 94% *1-(2-phenylisopropyl)pyrrolidine*, b.p. 117-21°; *HCl salt*, m. 191-8°. $(CH_2)_2Br_2$ gave 92% *1-(2-phenylisopropyl)piperidines*, b.p. 115-17°; *HCl salt*, m. 215-19°. $(CH_2)_2Br_2$ and I kept 24 hrs. at room temp. gave 58% *1,6-bis(2-phenylisopropylamino)hexane*, b.p. 221°; *HCl salt*, m. 183-4°; *di-HCl salt*, m. 243-4°. II. Reaction of β -phenylisopropylamine with n -Brdes. G. I. Kipriyanov and G. V. Khrapal. *Ibid.*, 627-31 (1950) (in Russian).—Heating 10.5 g. ethylene oxide with 82 g. $PhCH_2CHMeNH_2$ (I) in a sealed tube 10 hrs. at 160° gave 25 g. *N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-phenylisopropylamine*, b.p. 117-21°; *crystall.*, m. 200-5°; *HCl salt*, m. 111-13°. Propylene oxide similarly treated gave 60.5%; *N-(2-hydroxypropyl)homolog*, b.p. 121-6°; *crystall.*, m. 142-5°, which mixed with the previous *HCl salt*, m. 142-9°, indicating different stereoisomeric forms. $(CH_2)_2O$ and I similarly gave

57.4% *N-(2-hydroxybutyl) homolog*, b.p. 130-3°; *HCl salt*, m. 115-30°. Cyclohexene oxide and I after 70 hrs. at 140-143° gave 91% *N-(2-hydroxycyclohexyl) analog*, b.p. 148-5°; *HCl salt*, m. 193-7°. Glycidol and I after 2 hrs. at 160° gave 85% $PhCH_2CHMeNH_2CH(OH)CH_2OH$, b.p. 160-70°; *HCl salt*, viscous mass. III. Reaction of β -phenylisopropylamine with 1,3-dibromopropanol. G. I. Kipriyanov and G. V. Khrapal. *Ibid.*, 632-3 (1950) (in Russian).— $HOCH(CH_2CH_2Br)_2$ (8.7 g.) was added with ice cooling to 29 g. $PhCH_2CHMeNH_2$ the mixt. cooled 1 hr., kept 2 hrs. at room temp., acidified with HCl, extd. with Et_2O , and the acid soln. made alk. with NaOH and extd. with Et_2O , yielding 47.3% *N-epoxyallyl-2-phenylisopropylamine* (III), b.p. 143-5°, and 26.2% *1,3-bis(2-phenylisopropylamino)-2-propanol* (IV), b.p. 215-20°. II solidified on standing and m. 81-3°; *HCl salt*, m. 107-85°. III gave a *nitrate*, m. 170-1° (from H_2O), m. 160-7° (from H_2O); *di-HCl salt*, m. 247-30° (pure), m. 220-32° (crude). The yield of III can be raised by increasing the proportion of I in the synthesis. Keeping 4.11 g. epibromohydrin and 12.23 g. I 1 hr. gave 24.4% II and 47% III. Heating 2.6 g. II with 1.81 g. I 3 hrs. at 130-40° led to no reaction; at 173-85° 61% III was formed. II heated with 40% aq. $MeNH_2$ in sealed tube 6 hrs. at 170-80° gave 67.5% *1-methyldiamino-3-(2-isopropylamino)-2-propanol*, b.p. 168-60°; *di-HCl salt*, m. 235.5-6.5°. II heated with excess $EtNH_2$ 5 hrs. at 170-80° gave 75.8% *1-diethylamino-3-(2-phenylisopropylamino)-2-propanol* (IV), b.p. 155-60°; *HCl salt* and *salts*; *oxalate*, m. 145-7°. *N-Epoxyallyldiethylamine*, b.p. 110° with excess 1.9 hrs. at 175-85° gave 68% IV. G. I. *trans-Olefin*

87955

S/115/60/000/012/008/018
B021/B058

9,8300

AUTHORS: Frenkel', D. and Stoyka, V. (Rumanian People's Republic)

TITLE: Telemetry of the Apparent Power by Means of the Hall Pickup

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 12, pp. 30-31

TEXT: The authors worked out an instrument, based on utilizing the Hall effect, for measuring the apparent power of transformer stations and its telemetry. The active as well as the apparent power can be measured by means of a pickup. The possible sources of errors of this method are investigated next, the voltage being a parameter which changes little. Systematic errors may develop because of the emf which is inducted in the chain of the Hall contacts by the alternating electromagnetic field, and because of a different potential of the Hall electrodes. Both errors may be reduced by constructive measures. The dependence of the Hall constant on the temperature is described as being a second source of error. The initial voltage of the Hall pickup is of the order of 10^2 mv. The complete measuring arrangement is shown in Fig. 1. Curves for the change of the initial voltage as a function of the power load were drawn up for three

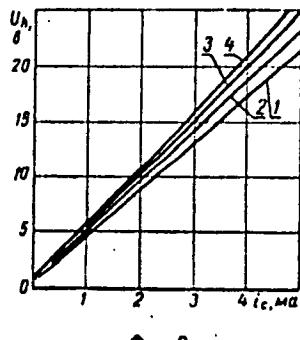
Card 1/2

87955

Telemetry of the Apparent Power by Means
of the Hall Pickup

S/115/60/000/012/008/018
B021/B058

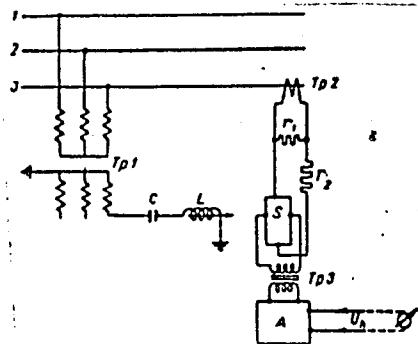
voltage values (Fig. 2). The relative measurement error in the real scheme is lower than 3%. It is finally stated that remote measuring of the apparent power may be made with sufficient accuracy by utilizing the Hall effect in semiconductors. There are 2 figures.



Фиг. 2

1—50 μ s; 2—55 μ s; 3—60 μ s; 4—65 μ s

Card 2/2



Фиг. 1

CHEBOTAREV, I.A.; FRENKEL', E.I.

Sixty ton capacity flat cars having new board locks. Biul.tekh.-ekon.
inform. no.7:70-71 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Railroads--Freight cars)

MAKAROV, B.N.; FRENKEL', E.Ya.

Gas exchange between the soil and atmosphere on various turf-Podzolic croplands and effect of deepening the plow layer on this process.
Trudy Pochv.inst.49:152-181 '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Gases in soils)(Plowing)

FROLOV, N.S.; FRENKEL', F.Z.; MATVIYENKO, A.K.

Automatic hydraulic dust control in loading rock with the PML-5
loader. Sbor.anuch.trud.Kriv.fil.IGD AN URSR no.1:23-25 '62.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Mine dusts--Prevention)
(Loading and unloading--Equipment and supplies)

NEDIN, V.V.; GEL'MAN, D.Z.; POPOVICH, S.P.; FRENKEL', F.Z.; FROLOV, N.S.

Ways of improving the ventilation of shafts and blocks in
working layers in double levels. Sbor.nauch.trud.Kriv.fil.
IGD AN URSR no.1:49-57 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Krivoy Rog Basin—Mine ventilation)

GEL'MAN, D.Z.; FRENKEL', F.Z.

Study of new systems of developing and working stoping blocks
as an effective means of controlling mine dust. Sbor.nauch.
trud.Kriv.fil.IGD AN URSR no.1:57-71 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Krivoy Rog Basin—Iron mines and mining)
(Mine Dusts—Prevention)

GEL'MAN, D.Z.; POPOVICH, S.P.; FRENKEL', F.Z.; FROLOV, N.S.

Dust formation during scraper haulage of ore. Bor'ba s sil.
5:174-177 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Krivorozhskiy filial Instituta gornogo dela AN UkrSSR.
(Mine ventilation) (Ore handling)

GEL'MAN, D.Z. , kand.tekhn.nauk; FRENKEL', F.Z. , gornyy inzh.

Study of the amount of ore extracted in relation to the shape of the
stoping area. Gor. zhur. no.7:36-38 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Krivorozhskiy filial instituta gornogo dela AN USSR.
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron mines and mining)

GEL'MAN, D.Z.; FRENKEL, F.Z.; BALUTA, A.M.

Industrial investigation of ore removal from a stoping area
of rhomboid shape. Gor. zhur. no.5:25-27 My '64.

(MIRA 17:6)

1. Krivorozhskiy filial instituta gornogo dela im. M.M. Fedorova
(for Gel'man, Frenkel'). 2. Rudoupravleniye "Ingulets" Krivo-
rozhskogo basseyna (for Baluta).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9

FRENKEL', G.; STAL'NOV, A.

Making photographs of moving pictures on the screen. Sov.foto.
18 no.11:39-41 N '58.
(Photography--Copying)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9"

FRENKEL', G.

"Phagocytic activity of the leucocytes in the blood in various
injuries" by V.M.Zdanovich. Reviewed by G.Frenkel'. Vop.elektropat.
i elektrotrav. 1:61 '61. (MIRA 15:10)
(ZDANOVICH, V.M.) (PHAGOCYTOSIS) (ELECTRICITY, INJURIES FROM)

FRENKEL', G. A.

- LEBEDINSKIY, M.B.; SHVARTS, I.I.; FRENKEL', G.A.

Low-voltage equipment of the stadium. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 30 no.9:
(MLRA 9:12)
23-27 S '56.

(Moscow--Stadiums) (Sports--Officiating) (Electric instruments)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9

FRENKEL', G. L.

New Findings in Frostbite Theory, Moscow 1943

DND , 11 Oct 1950, no classification

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9

FRENKEL', G. L.

"Shock Due to Burns and Methods for Treating It," Khirurgiya, No.4, 1949

Leningrad Sci. Res. Inst. First Aid

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9"

1. FRENKEL', G. L.: KOVECHNIKOVA, G. F..
2. USSR (600)
4. Burns and Scalds
7. Erectile phase of burn shock. Novosti med. no. 24, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, Feburary 1953, Unclassified.

1. FREMKEL', G. L.; BERRINGER, Yu. V.; VOL'PE, A. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Shock
7. Concepts of "shock and "collapse." Novosti med., No. 24, 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

1. FRENKEL', G. L.: TIKHOMIROV, V. A.: FEDOROVA , Ye. A.
2. USSR (600)
3. Burns and Saalds
7. Method of calculating relative extent of burned surface of human body.
Novosti med. no. 24, 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

1. EREMKOV, G. L., IZMAYLOVA, L. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Blood - Circulation, Disorders of
7. Method of producing chronic strain in blood circulation. Novosti med. No. 24, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9

FRENKEL', G.L.

Frostbite traumas. Izv.AN Kir.SSR no.1:103-119 '55. (MLRA 9:9)
(Frostbite)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9"

FRENKEL', G.L., prof., red.; AZHIBAYEV, K.A., red.; TURKMENOV, M.T., red.;
ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of a conference on injuries from electricity] Trudy
konferentsii po elektrotravme. Pod obshchei red. G.L.Frenkelia.
Prunze, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, 1957. 244 p. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Konferentsiya po elektrotravme, 1956.
(ELECTRICITY, INJURIES FROM)

FRENKEL, G.L.

FRENKEL', G.L., prof.; AKHUNBAYEV, I.K., prof., red.

[Nomogram for the quick determination of the extent of burns on the body surface] Nomogramma dlia bystrogo opredeleniya protsenta obozhzhennoi poverkhnosti tela. Pod red. I.K.Akhunbaeva. S 7 risunkami i prilozheniem nomogrammy. Frunze, Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, Inst kraevoi med., 1957. 16 p. (Seriia "V pomoshch' prakticheskому vrachu," no.1) ____ 1 nomogr. (in portfolio) (MIRA 11:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Akhunbayev).
(BURNS AND SCALDS)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9

FREMKEL G.L.
AKHUMBAYEV, I.K.; FREMKEL', G.L.

Classification of shock conditions. Izv. AN Kir.SSR
no.4:221-227 '57. (MLRA 10:7)
(Shock)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9"

FRENKEL', G.L.; STEGAYLO, Ye.A.; TURKMENOV, M.T.

Protective component of the torpid phase of a burn shock. Izv. Ak
Kir. SSR no.5:107-120 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Burns and scalds)

AFANAS'YEV, P.V.; YAKOVLEV, V.G.; FRENKEL', G.L.; KHMELOVITSKAYA, Z.D.

Biochemistry of thermal traumas. Izv. AN Kir. SSR no.5:121-131
'58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Cold--Physiological effect) (Heat--Physiological effect)

FRENKEL', G.L.

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Frenkel') Kirgizskogo gosmedinstituta.
(ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS) (BLOOD--CIRCULATION)

ALIYEV, M.A., red.; FRENKEL', G.L., red.; POGODINA, K.M., red.; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Bulletin of the second session of the Institute of Regional Medicine] Biulleten' II nauchnoi sessii Instituta kraevoi meditsiny. Frunze, 1958. 114 p. (MIRA 12:3)

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(MEDICINE)

FRENKEL', O.L.

Physical and chemical principles involved in the insufficiency
of the hypertrophied heart. Izv.AN Kir.SSR. Ser.biol.nauk 1
no.1:3-36 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(HEART--DISEASES)

AZHIBAYEV, K.A.; ESKIN, V.Ya.; FREMKEL', Georgiy L'vovich, red.

[Physical and physiological causes for increased electrical danger in mountainous and hot countries; with a description of the "DPA-1" defibrillator] Fizicheskie i fiziologicheskie prichiny povysheniia elektroopasnosti v gornykh i zharkikh stranakh; s prilozheniem opisaniia defibrillatoria "DPA-1." Frunze, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, 1960. 69 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)
(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

ALIYEV, M.A., kand. med. nauk, otv. red.; FRENKEL', G.L., prof. red.; TURKMENOV, M.T., prof., red.; SKRIPKINA, Z.I., red.izd-va; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn. red.

[Problems concerning the influence of alpine conditions on the organism; transactions of the First Scientific Out-Session of Dec. 20-21, 1959 in Naryn] Problemy vlianiia vysokogor'ia na organizm; trudy Per-voi Vyezdnoi nauchnoi sessii 20, 21 dekabria 1959 g., g.Naryn. Pod red. M.A.Aliyeva. Frunze, Izd-vo AN Kirgizskoi SSR, 1961. 168 p.

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1. Akademiya nauk Kirgizskoy SSR. Institut krayevoy meditsiny. 2. Direktor Laboratori patofiziologii Instituta krayevoy meditsiny AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Aliyev). 3. Rukovoditel' Laboratori patofiziologii Instituta krayevoy meditsiny AN Kirgizskoy SSR i Chlen-korrespondent AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Frenkel'). 4. Laboratoriya patofiziologii Instituta krayevoy meditsiny AN Kirgizskoy SSR (for Turkmenov).

(Altitude, Influence of)

MANOYLOV, Vladimir Yevstaf'yevich; FRENKEL', G.L., prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki, doktor med. nauk, red.; AYZENBERG, B.L., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.

[Problems of safety in electrical engineering] Problemy elektrobezopasnosti. Pod red. G.L.Frenkelia. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 294 p. (MIRA 14:9)

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(Electric engineering—Safety measures)
(Electricity, Injuries from)

FRENKEL', G.L.

Modern theory and practice of resuscitation. Vest.AN Kir.SSR
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elektropat.i elektrotrav. 1:5-13 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Kirgizskoy SSR.
(AUTOMATIC CONTROL)(ELECTRICITY, INJURIES FROM)

FRENKEL', G.L., zasl. deyatel' nauki Kirgisskoy SSR prof., red.;
ZABIROV, I.Sh., kand. med. nauk, red.; VOZHEYKO, I.V., red.
izd-va; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the Conference on High-Mountain Conditions and
Trauma Caused by Cold] Trudy Konferentsii po vysokogor'iu i kho-
lodovoi travme. Pod red. G.L.Frenkelia i I.Sh.Zabirova. Frunze,
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1. Konferentsiya po vysokogor'yu i kholodovoy travme.
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ALIYEV, M.A., kand. med. nauk, otv. red.; FRENKEL', G.L., prof.,
red.; TURGUNBAYEV, O.T., red.; VOZHEYKO, I.V., red.izd-
va; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Effect of high mountain environment on the body; trans-
actions] Problemy vlianiia vysokogor'ie na organizm; turdy.
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9

LIVANOV, M.N.; KOROL'KOVA, T.A.; FRENKEL', G.M.

Electrophysiological examination of the higher nervous function.
Zh. vysshei nerv. deiat. Pavlova 1 no.4:521-538 July-Aug 1951.
(CLML 23:2)

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Dissertation: "Electro-physiological Investigation of Processes, flowing from the Cerebral Cortex of a rabbit in the Course of Producing a defensive Conditioned reflex and Certain Differentiators." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of higher Nervous Activity, Acad Sci USSR, 23 Apr 54. (Vechernaya Moskva, Moscow, 14 Apr 54)

SC: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

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✓ Clinical electrophysiological studies of psychiatric patients under amine treatment

Encephalograms were made prior to the initiation of the drug therapy. The first encephalogram was made at the time of the first injection of aminazine. At 35-40 min. after the injection of aminazine, the encephalograms were made at 15-min. intervals. The following encephalograms were made during the course of the aminazine therapy. In addition, pre-operative encephalograms were made prior to the initiation of the drug therapy. The encephalograms indicated a normalization of the elec. activity of the brain. In the course of treatment of schizophrenia with aminazine, elec. improvement and normalization of the elec. activity of the brain cortex ran parallel courses. A similarity was found between the immediate effects of aminazine on the elec. activity of the brain cortex of mental patients and normal controls. At 35-40 min. after the injection of the drug, when the test-individual fell into a state of drowsiness and stupor, the encephalograms showed (with increased frequency) a slowing in the oscillations (4-6 per sec.). The character of the curves was similar to those in normal light sleep. However, even in instances when following the injection of aminazine sleep failed to set in, the frequency of the α -rhythm in the majority of the patients was reduced from 10-11 to 8-9.5 per sec.

FRENKEL', G.M.

Electroencephalographic studies of schizophrenics with a hypochondriac syndrome [with summary in English]. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 8 no.4:
509-516 Jl-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut psichiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(HYPOCHONDRIA, complications,
schizophrenia, EEG (Rus))
(SCHIZOPHRENIA, compl.
hypochondria, EEG (Rus))
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, in var dis.
hypochondria in schizophrenia (Rus))

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FRENKEL', G.M.

Electroencephalographic investigation of schizophrenics during
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259 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (SCHIZOPHRENIA)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000413620006-9"

SHTERNBERG, E.Ya.; FRENKEL', G.M.

Clinical and electroencephalographic studies of atrophic diseases
of the brain. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62 no.1:114-124 '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psichiatrii (dir. - prof.
D.D.Fedotov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (PSYCHOSES)
(BRAIN--DISEASES)

FRENKEL', G.M.; ZARUBINA, N.A.

Electroencephalographic examination of patients with cerebrohypophysial
nanism. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no. 12:1778-1784 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Otdeleniye funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zaveduyushchiy A.K.
Dobrzhanskaya) i terapeuticheskoye otdeleniye (zaveduyushchiy
A.G.Vasil'yeva) kliniki Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy
endokrinologii (direktor - prof. Ye.A.Vasyukova), Moskva.

KAYACHKO, V.R.; FRENKEL', G.M.; DOBRZHANSKAYA, A.K.

Effectiveness of substituting hormonal therapy using triiodothyronine in myxedema; clinical encephalographic parallels. Probl. endok. i gorm. 11 no.6:25-31 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra endokrinologii (zav. - prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershneniya vrachey i otdeleniye funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. - kand. med. nauk A.K. Dobrzhanskaya) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'ney endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova), Moskva.

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FRENKEL', G.M.

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MICROBIOLOGY

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NOSOV, R.P., glav. red.; POLONSKIY, G.A., red.; USTINOV, A.D.,
red.; FRENKEL', G.Ya., red.; RUBINOV, A.B., red.;
KHRISENKO, V.P., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Protection of metal structures and mechanical equipment
against corrosion in hydraulic engineering; from materials
of a conference held by the "Gidromontazh" Trust of the
Ministry of Electric Plant Construction of the U.S.S.R. on
24-26 June. 1960] Zashchita metallokonstruktsii i mokhaniche-
skogo oborudovaniia gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii ot kor-
rozii; po materialam soveshchaniia, provodennogo trestom
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SSSR 24-26 iiunia 1960 g. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1961. 55 p.

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(Hydraulic structures--Corrosion) (Protective coatings)

KRASNOYARSKIY, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; NOSOV, Roman Petrovich;
FRENKEL', Grigoriy Yakovlevich; BEREZKINA, Yu.F., red.;
BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Corrosion and the protection of metal parts of hydraulic
engineering structures] Korroziia i zashchita metallo-
konstruktsii gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Moskva,
Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 198 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(Hydraulic structures)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

FRENKEL', I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Rapid testing of basic properties of portland cement. Stroitel'
no. 5:27 May '59.
(Cement--Testing) (NIRA 12:8)

FRENKEL', I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Why one can't mix different kinds of portland cement. Stroitel' 8 no.4:
30 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Portland cement)

FRENKEL', I. A.

USER/Medicine - Penicillin
Medicine - Otorhinolaryngology

Mar/Apr 1948

"Penicillin Therapy for Certain Otorhinolaryngological Disturbances," I. A. Frenkel', Ear, Nose, and Throat Dept, Shakhtinsk Municipal Hosp, 5 pp

"Vest Oto-Rino-Laringol" Vol I, No 2

Describes application of penicillin in five cases of severe otorhinolaryngological disturbance. Affected complete cure in four cases.

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FRENKEL', I.A., inzh.

Water-level alarm for steam boilers. Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.7:
25-27 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Boilers--Safety appliances)

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FRENKEL', I.B.

IL'IN, V.N.; NAZAROV, S.S.; FRENKEL', I.B.; PELEVIN, S.N.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA,
I.N.

Scouring woolen fabrics in water under pressure. Tekst.prom. 17
no.12:46-49 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Zamestitel' predsedatelya Bryanskogo sovnarkhoza (for Il'lin).
2.Direktor fabriki "Proletariy" (for Nazarov). 3.Glavnyy inzhener
fabriki "Proletariy" (for Frenkel') 4.Direktor Kuntsevskoy sherstyanyoy
fabriki (Pelevin). 5.Glavnyy inzhener Kuntsevskoy sherstyanyoy fabriki
(for Preobrazhenskaya).

(Woolen and worsted manufacture)

FRENKEL', I.B., inzh.; BULAVKINA, V.V., inzh.

Modification of the system for processing comber waste. Tekst.
prom. 20 no.1:72 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Woollen and worsted spinning)

MEL'NIK, A.I.; FRENKEL', I.B.

Better regulation of raw material expenditure in woolen manufacture.
Tekst.prom. 29 no.10:75-76 0'60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Direktor sukonnoy fabriki imeni Lenina (Khmel'nitskaya obl.)
(for Mel'nik). 2. Glavnyy inzhener sukonnoy fabriki imeni Lenina
(Khmel'nitskaya obl.) (for Frenkel').
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)